

**ABSTRACT**

**Influence of social support and health belief model (HBM)  
factor to treatment behaviour of relapsed TB patients in Jember**

Indonesia was on 4<sup>th</sup> in TB pulmonary case, and DOTS program has been successfully show a cure rate up to 85%. Although there is a new problem with increasing MDR case. Jember potentially have high TB MDR cases because it has discovered 30 suspected TB MDR since 2008-2013 and 33 % of them had relapsed of tuberculosis history. The purpose of this study was to determine influence of social support and health belief model (HBM) factor to treatment behaviour of relapsed TB patients in Jember. This was quantitative study using cross sectional design with based on primary data of interviews directly to the relapsed TB patient who were recorded on TB register in health centre. Populations are total relapsed TB patient with re-treatment case who were recorded on TB register and it was diagnosed as a TB relapsed since January-December 2013. TB patient has been undergoing from TB treatment for TB category 2 and more than 2 months in 20 places of health care in Jember. Subject was drawn from a population with simple random sampling. The number of samples are 46 people. Data was analysed by logistic regression. From multivariate analysed found no one dominant variable influence to treatment behaviour of relapsed TB patients. Conclusions: Social support and health belief model (HBM) factor hasn't effect to the treatment behaviour of relapsed TB patients in Jember. Government in this case department of health should be make TB societyplus. TB societyPlus are consisting of relapsed TB patients, PMO and ex-relapsed TB, so that they will be exchange the information and share it, so that they have motivation and intention from relapsed TB patient, they will take regularly treatment.

**Keywords: Treatment , Regularity, Health Belief Model, TB, Jember**